

RUSSIANS CLOSING IN ON TURK ARMY. HELD IN ERZEROU

Occupy Fortified Height
Covering Left Flank
Of Fortress

'BOTTLE THEM UP'

Continued Progress Will
Mean Cooping Turks
Up in Caucasus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—Public interest continues to be centered on the Caucasian front, where the Russians are gradually closing in large Turkish forces in Erzeroum and defeating attempts by the Turkish center to drive the Russians back and release the pressure on the positions at Develina, the eastern fortifications of Erzeroum.

Military authorities attach great importance to the Russian advance, to the defeat of several Turkish battalions in the region of Lake Tortumel and also to the occupation of the villages north of Dumludag, a fortified height 14 miles north of Erzeroum, covering the left flank of the fortress.

The Russian flanking movements north and south of Erzeroum, although impeded by the mountainous country and deep snows, are capable, in the event of continued progress, of bottling up the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, with the exception of a few battalions in the region of the Black Sea coast.

The official communique issued today stated: As a result of the operations in the Caucasus, during the past fortnight, we have dislodged the Turks from a fortified front forty miles long and descended from a cold, mountainous region into a populated region suitable for winter camps. The Turkish forces at Erzeroum and Melazgert are completely cut off from the rest of the army.

Peking, January 29.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 28, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—German aeroplanes continue frequently to appear over the Riga and Dyvinsk regions, where they drop bombs. South-westward of Lake Naroch, we were successful in our encounters with the enemy scouts.

One of our scouting parties delivered a sudden blow with the bayonet and put to flight a German party, which suffered heavily. We captured some prisoners. South-eastward of Kolki, our scouts approached an enemy outpost and shelled it with hand-grenades.

In Galicia, on the Middle Strypa, the enemy artillery fire is continuing. On the Dniester, in the region of Usechko, an encounter took place at an enemy bridge fortification, where hand-grenades were used.

Northward of Bolan, the enemy exploded three mines in front of our trenches. They attempted several times to attack our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire.

The Caucasian front.—In the region of Erzeroum, we checked the attempts of the Turks to assume the offensive. We captured several prisoners. In the Melazgert region, we were successful in our encounters with Turkish detachments.

EXTENSIVE ZEPPELIN RAID OVER ENGLAND

Half-a-Dozen Airships Harass
Eastern, North-Eastern And
Midland Counties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Press Bureau announces: A raid was made by six or seven Zeppelins, yesterday evening, on the Eastern, North-Eastern and Midland Counties. A number of bombs were dropped, but no considerable damage has been reported up to the present.

Government Troops Start To Suifu's Relief; Rebels Falling Back on Kienwei

General Hsiung, Former Chungking Rebel Leader,
Recruiting; Rumored Trouble in Kansu Denied

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, February 1.—There have been no important developments recently in the situation in Szechuen. The Government troops are moving towards Suifu, along two roads and it is rumored that the Yunnanese are falling back on the Kienwei (a town on the Min between Suifu and Chengtu) road.

General Hsiung, formerly a rebel leader at Chungking, is reported to be at Suifu, attempting to collect his former followers, to assist Yunnan. The salt-wells are still safe.

It is stated that about 10,000 troops from Ichang have passed through Chungking, in the direction of Suifu. Chengtu is quiet.

Lanchow, February 1.—The movements of troops throughout the province are merely in connection with measures of precaution and the rumors of trouble at Lanchow or elsewhere in Kansu are absolutely false.

Postpone All Ceremonies Ostastische Lloyd

Peking, January 31.—Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed all Ministers to stop all preparations for the coronation. The Bureau of Ceremonies has sent in a petition, requesting its temporary abolishment, which will take place on February 10, for reasons of economy.

Official Chinese circles contradict the report of the Japanese Shun-tien-jih-pao of the 30th inst., according to which the censors intend to impeach the members of the State Council who proposed the introduction of the monarchy, as well as the leaders of the Chuanhui, Yang Tu and Sun-Yu-chun.

In the district of Shuntienfu, eight villages in the vicinity of Peking will be changed into model villages, in order to serve as examples for other provinces. The beginning will be made with Nanyuan and Fengtai.

Chu Jui Opposes Federalism

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, January 31.—Chu Jui, (Continued on Page 2)

Chiangchun of Chekiang, having now fully recovered his health, and being asked in an interview yesterday if he had received any word concerning the fall of Suifu, said that he had not received any reliable news of military activity on the part of the rebels in Yunnan near Suifu. Even if Suifu had already fallen, he said, it would be a mistake to think that communication between Chungking and Chengtu would be cut off. There is a water passage between Chengtu and Luchow via Tschow, and a main road between Tschow and Chungking via Lungchang.

With reference to the present situation in Chekiang, the General declared himself well-pleased. Local conditions are now quite peaceful and the people are undisturbed by the various rumors from outside. Despite all their efforts, he added, the rebels have been unable to enter this province and cause trouble. The financial condition in general is not as stringent as before, and despite the approach of the Chinese New Year, business is normal.

Asked how he felt towards the adoption of Federalism in China (it having been said that this proposal was jointly made to Peking by Chekiang and Kiangsu), the General replied that he was surprised to hear of the report and that he did not favor such a policy in China, and, in his opinion most of his experienced compatriots would agree with him.

'Only Great Powers Can Exist'

He pointed out that in these times only great powers could exist and that the word Federalism means the union of several independent states into a great country under one central government. China is already a great country; if she should adopt the policy of Federalism he fears she would be weakened as there would be a host of petty states. Federalism, he continued, was adopted in the Chow and Tang Dynasties, but owing to lack of concentration of control in civil ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Copy British Bullet Proof Helmet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

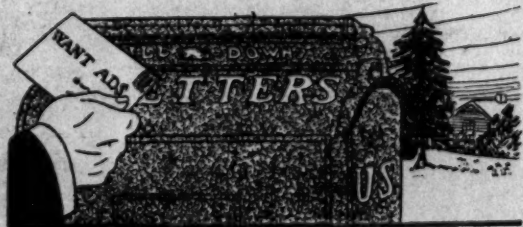
London, January 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the success of the new steel bullet helmet adopted by the British. It has already saved numerous lives by deflecting bullets. The Germans are abandoning their traditional helmet and adopting similar headgear.

Alleged Turk Victory At Kurna Given Denial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—The Press Bureau denies the Turkish report of a British defeat at Kurna, in Mesopotamia, which could only refer to a reconnaissance at Shatta, which was attacked by hostile Arabs. The British suffered only a few casualties, but inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy.

The Last of Those Who Haven't, The First of Those Who Have.



At first blush, one usually says they are too small and to such a person THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are usually the last resort in getting a tenant, filling a position, etc.

To the person who has tried them, however, a CHINA PRESS WANT AD is usually the first resort. And so we say THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are the last resort of those who have not tried them, but the first resort of those who have.

If you are one of the former, why not profit by the experiences of others and be a CHINA PRESS WANT AD user?

The cost is trifling. Your 'phone is handy; so is ours.

British Line in Serbia From Mountain To Mountain



This interesting picture shows a long British trench in Serbia. The British line here extended from one mountain top to another. The trench can be traced through the valley and up the side of the mountain in the distance. This picture was taken before the withdrawal to Salonica became necessary.

AMERICAN CO. S. V. C. GIVES OPENING DANCE

Two More Functions To Follow
Last Night Successful
Start

There might have been Shanghai Americans who weren't there. But their names can not be recalled at the present writing.

For this was the dance of the American company of the S.V.C., a substitute for the balls of yesterday held in the Town Hall that made social history in the Settlement. It was a mobilization of the American smart forces. The ball was held last night at the Astor House Hotel. At 9.30 o'clock Prof. Papini appeared with his orchestra under the cherry blossoms in the main ball room and started the festivities with a program of American music. After that you would have thought from the way they played that his musicians were a band of angels who had forsaken their harps for the more stirring tunes of American ragtime.

The room was hung with American flags—the same having been furnished by the officers from the U.S.S. Galveston. Not only did they furnish the colors, but the officers attended in person to see that no untutored coolie hunt the flags with the field of stars at the bottom.

The program bore American flags on the outside. About the only American dance that didn't find representation on the inside was the war dance. There were fox trots and one steps interspersed with the more staid waltz and two step. Only a woman or a fashion plate could describe the costumes. We (the editorial plural) are neither. It can be positively stated however, that the refreshments were of as many colors as the summer rainbow and very gentle and humanizing in their effects.

Here is the committee that made the dance a distinct success. If there are names misspelled or titles garbled, a prominent member of this same committee knows where the blame should be laid:

General Committee: Lieutenant F. R. Newman, chairman, Corporal P. B. Anderson, Fts. F. B. Hudson.

Sub-committees: Music, Sergeant H. D. Rodger chairman; Reception committee, Lieutenant A. H. Swan, chairman; Refreshments, Fts. W. H. Tenney, chairman; Decorations, Sergeant R. P. Roberts, chairman.

There is to be another dance of the series this month and a third next month.

Two British Heroes Here to Teach S.V.C. Latest War Tricks

Sergeants J. J. Smith and
Wise Tell of Being Gassed
And Wounded

Two company-sergeant-majors, who bear wounds from fighting in France, arrived on the Andre Lebon to join the staff of the S. V. C. They are Sergeant G. J. Smith and Sergeant S. Wise. They have been lent to the S. V. C. for three years by the British War Department to help train the corps in view of conditions that modern war brings up.

The two were not allowed to rest even after they had left their hospitals and started for China. They took passage on the Yankka Maru and were ploughing along through the Mediterranean when a submarine torpedoed them and stuck up an eye on the end of a pipe to see the ship go down. Everyone on board was saved, but the sergeants lost all their baggage.

"Why shouldn't everyone have been saved?" asked Sergt. Wise. "We had at least 40 minutes to get off."

"Were you warned?"

"Warned nothing. We had the 40 minutes that it took the Yankka Maru to sink. We didn't even see the sub until after the torpedo hit—and then we saw only her periscope."

Sergt. Wise didn't see that there was much to tell about the fighting in France. Yes, he had fought in the trenches and breathed the poison gas and relieved the Canadians when their trenches were filled with the dead killed in the first gas attack and he had been wounded twice. That was about all there was to it. He had been through the Boer war and won the Queen's Medal (now at the bottom of the Mediterranean), so that war was nothing new to him. Pressed for particulars he declared that the attitude in Britain toward the war now was confident and cheerful. Wise is of the Second King's Own Scottish Borderers.

"We went in to relieve the Canadians," said Wise, "after the first gas attack had been made. They lost 8,000 men during the one night. The trenches were filled with the dead. Affect us? No the sight didn't affect us. You get used to it—there is nothing else to do but get used to it. The Germans had taken part of the line, but most of these were retaken later."

"I got my smell of the poison gas after that. They sent it at us in bombs and released it so that the wind carried it our way. We didn't have any means then of protecting ourselves."

"How did you combat it?"

"There was no such thing as combating it. You had to get out."

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH RUSH TRENCH IN FLANDERS AT NIGHT

Surprise Attacks and Make
Some Gains; Guns Very
Active Round Loos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A party of our men entered some German trenches, during the night, near the Kemmel-Wytschaete road. The trenches were found to be full of men. Thirty casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Three prisoners were brought back and two machine-guns destroyed.

There was considerable artillery activity, in the day-time, near Fricourt, north of Loos and north of Wulverghem.

Paris, January 31.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated:—Two enemy grenade attacks, north of Arras, failed. The French bombardment of some German trenches in the Champagne caused four explosions.

There was some mine fighting in the Argonne and intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

The communique in the evening stated: Our heavy artillery in Belgium effectively shelled the enemy works at Steenstraete Bridge, damaging an abutment. Our trench guns south of Roye wrecked the German works in the district of Fresnoires.

Our long-range guns bombarded the enemy cantonments north of St. Mihiel.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk... Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakul M. Feb. 5
Per R. M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7
Per C.M. s.s. China... Feb. 10
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 10
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere... Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Feb. 10

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

THERE'S NO CRISIS WILSON SAYS, BUT U.S. MUST PREPARE

Necessary to Put House In
Order When World
Is on Fire

MAINTAIN HONOR

Emphasises Resolution To
Keep America Out
Of the War

DOUBT OF FUTURE

'Not a Man Knows What
The Day Will Bring
Forth'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Milwaukee, Jan. 31.—President Wilson, today, addressing a large audience, of which many were German-Americans, reiterated his promise to keep the nation out of the war, but the difficulties of so doing necessitated their support of the Government's program of national preparedness. He declared there is no crisis, but, when the world is on fire, it is necessary to set one's house in order.

New York, January 30.—President Wilson's speech at Pittsburgh has caused a sensation. The American newspapers emphasize the passages declaring:

"You can count on my resolution to keep you out of the war, but you must be ready to maintain your honor."

"The honor of the nation is dearer than the nation's life."

"Not a man knows what the day will bring forth."

"These are solemn things to say, but I should be remiss in my duty if I did not state the facts."

The announcement that President Wilson will veto any possible measures prohibiting exports of munitions has scotched the pro-German agitation aimed at stopping trade with the allies.

SAZONOFF VOICES TSAR'S INDEBTEDNESS TO JAPAN

Too Far Off To Aid in Fighting,
But Munition Supplies Are
Of Greatest Value

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—The Retch published an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff, on the political situation in Europe and the Far East. Referring in warm terms to the help rendered by Japan to the common cause, M. Sazonoff said that, although the great distance separating their Far Eastern ally from the theater of war in Europe has unavoidably restricted Japan's participation in the war in Europe to the supply of munitions, this help has been of the greatest value.

The visit of the special mission headed by Grand-Duke George Michailovich to Japan has created an excellent impression, showing as it did the entire uniformity of the economic and political interests of Japan and Russia and consolidating the sincere friendship existing between the two nations.

The recent joint Note presented by the allies to the Chinese Government, recommending the postponement of the restoration of the monarchy, is an instance of the uniformity of the interests of the allies.

KING GEORGE'S EQUERRY COMES TO TRAGIC END

Brig.-Gen. R. E. Grimston, Vic-
tim of Neurasthenia, Found
Dead in Nursing Home

Reuter's Service

London, January 31.—Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, the King's Equerry, has been found dead in a nursing home in London. He has been suffering from neurasthenia.

China Educational Association Hears Many Interesting Papers

The annual convention of the East China Educational Association was continued at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall yesterday. Dr. P. W. Kuo (Columbia) presided; he was assisted by J. W. Crofoot, and the Treasurer, Dr. Sheppard. The devotional exercises were conducted at 9.30 a.m. by Dr. Williams of Nanking.

At the opening, the secretary read three letters. The first was from the Kiangsu Educational Association which body sent greetings to the meeting. The second was from the East China Kindergarten Union applying for affiliation with the association. This was rejected. The third referred to the topics submitted by the General Union.

It was announced that the following committees had been elected:—

Nominating: Dr. Cline, Miss Lyon, Mrs. Thurston, Rev. Richardson, and Mr. Crofoot.

On Resolutions: Dr. Fong F. Sec., Mr. Cressy, and Dr. MacGillivray.

Dr. J. T. Proctor read the report of the Committee on Uniform Curriculum. The report was supplemented by tables comparing the Chinese Government school curricula to those recommended by the Joint Committee appointed last year. In the curriculum drafted up, the effort was made to avoid unnecessary divergence from the Government course, and to relate the course more closely to everyday life. Dr. Proctor before concluding his report recommended that the course be adopted by the Union and favored either the extension of the committee or the appointment of a new committee with the power to call in others specially qualified to revise and complete courses in the various subjects, and to translate them into Chinese.

Very lengthy and interesting discussions followed with the result that the time limit was extended. The chief

arguments centered on the question of solid geometry and the books suggested. With regard to the first question the opinion was that too much time is wasted on a subject that does not meet with the immediate needs of the students.

The second question was more important, for the books recommended for the study of English were considered by some as unsuited to the method suggested.

The report was adopted with the understanding that amendments suggested at the discussion be considered. A new committee will be appointed to carry out the recommendations made with the old committee as a standing committee.

Teaching By Phonetics

The report of the Committee on Phonetics prepared by Mr. W. B. Pettus was read by Mr. J. A. Silsby. It dealt with the advantages of teaching English by the use of phonetics which is now so much advocated in Europe and America. The report was adopted.

Dr. F. J. White read the report on Uniform Examination. The opinion was expressed that the matter be taken up as soon as possible. The report was adopted without discussion.

The most interesting paper presented in the morning was by a lady. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston dealt at great length with the higher education of Chinese women, its aims and problems. The discussion centered on middle schools and colleges. She cited secondary education in France as an example. In the course of her reading, she said that female education must aim at changes in the home. Of course, there were constant criticisms, but these were inevitable. The vocation for women, under present conditions, would be teaching, and there is a growing demand for female teachers—in fact, the demand exceeds

the supply. One of the aims of female education should be to train girls for their future life. The speaker then discussed the problems that those engaged in the work have to face.

The meeting was adjourned at noon and resumed at 2 p.m. The whole afternoon was spent in sectional meetings.

Rev. J. M. Espey presided over the section on Elementary Schools. Two papers were presented, one by Miss Katherine Abbey on "A Live Course in Geography" and the other by Miss Irene King on "Suggestions for Supervising Day Schools." Following the reading there were round-table discussions, the subjects treated being: How to secure better-trained teachers; How to help teachers to grow; How to make our schools really practical; What is the minimum equipment for day schools, etc.

Science Section

The section of Science Teachers was presided over by Prof. F. C. Mabey. The papers read were: "The Teaching of Physics," by Dr. E. V. Jones; "The Teaching of Biology," by Prof. A. W. March; and "The Teaching of Chemistry," by Prof. F. C. Mabey. Discussions followed.

College Presidents and Deans was the section assigned to Dr. J. W. Cline. There were three papers. Dr. Williams and Mrs. Thurston on Cooperation with the Government in its Educational Development; Dr. White and Prof. Walker on Inter-Collegiate Activities for Mission Colleges; Dr. Mattox on the Mission College and the Chinese Church.

Rev. P. R. Moore conducted the section on Middle Schools. Great interest was shown over the question of the teaching of Chinese and the omission of solid geometry from the school curriculum. Four papers were read, and each of these held the close attention of those present. Rev. Lowry Davis' paper was on How to Improve the Teaching of the Chinese Language and Literature; Rev. R. D. Smart's, on the Middle School Students' Pressing Problems and how to help solving them; Prof. Kulp's on the Socialized Class Room; and Prof. Sun's on How shall we meet the needs of students not going on to college?

At the close of the meeting the members of the Association were entertained at tea by the Commercial Press. Mr. Y. C. Chang, head of the Editorial Department, extended greetings on behalf of the company. He invited co-operation of the association in providing the Chinese masses with a liberal education.

Dr. Kuo, President, in responding thanked the Commercial Press on behalf of the association.

The Evening Session

In the evening the association had a joint meeting with the Shanghai Missionary Association at Union Church. The members were entertained at tea by the ladies of the American Methodist Mission. Music

was afterwards provided by the Shanghai Glee Club.

The meeting was held in the church proper. Rev. Mr. Couling called it to order and after having extended a welcome on behalf of the Missionary Association asked Dr. P. W. Kuo to preside. The latter before introducing the speaker of the evening tendered thanks to the Missionary Association and the ladies who served the tea.

Dr. T. H. P. Saller addressed the audience on the aim of missionary education. He came to China on behalf of the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Mission (New York) to make an investigation of primary education. In his address he went very fully into the missionary enterprise in China. The school is one of the most important features, but has not found its aim. He declared that education must have a functional value in order to meet the growing needs of everyday life. The classroom and curriculum were carefully gone into, and several suggestions were made. "China is in a stage of transition," said he "and she must rely on the West for her needs."

The meeting was closed by a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Government Troops Start To Suifu

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration, civil wars and disunion followed.

As China is now in a dangerous state her sons would not like to hear of the adoption of such a perilous policy which might hasten her destruction. Four years ago, he added, some of the southerners attempted to bring about the operation of this policy which was disapproved by the people of Chekiang. Had they been successful in carrying this proposal into effect, the situation in China today would be hopeless and there would be disturbances everywhere.

Kweichow Joins Rebels

According to the China Times, the Peking Government now admits Kweichow has joined the Republican cause and it is known that Tai Kan has entered Kweichow with a portion of Yunnan troops.

The China Times says that General Chen Yi, the Changchun of Szechuen, is now in favor of the Re-

publicans. It is reported that Chengtu will soon be in the hands of the Republican armies and Chen Yi's attitude in favor of the republic has become clear.

The Eastern News Agency (Japan-ese) carries the following reports: Tainanfu, January 31.—The Peking Government has ordered the Shantung authorities to manufacture flags for the Empire of China and they have sent samples to all districts.

The supply of military provisions of the 5th Division in Shantung has hitherto been directly controlled by the Department of the Army but owing to the financial difficulties of the Central Government it has now been transferred to the Chiangchun of Shantung and thus \$90,000, the monthly expense for military supplies, is now borne by Shantung.

Two British Heroes Here to Teach S.V.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Then it was a matter of beating the Germans back to the trench after the gas had cleared away. From gas apparatus that was captured afterward it became evident that these poisons were not prepared after the war began. The date on the gas tanks was years before the war was dreamed of.

Trench fighting was heart-breaking work. It was "nibbling at the lines" as Joffre had put it.

"Before a trench attack," continued the sergeant, "there is a bombardment of five days to tear down the wire entanglements and clear the way. Then you charge. When you get to the enemy trenches they are so torn up by shells that nothing is left but ruins and shattered bodies. You know that a counter attack is coming immediately. You fight that off and consolidate your lines and—

"There is the enemy before you in another trench protected with barbed wire like the first. There are five lines of trenches one after the other. If you take the next line there is another one before you. Progress is so slow that the gains and losses are counted in feet and yards."

Wounded at Ypres

Wise got his wounds before Ypres. They usually come singly but he got two. It was on May 15, 1915. They were rifle shots, or bullets from a rapid fire gun. He was fortunate in that much at least—it is the jagged fragments of shells that tear the flesh and make the most dangerous wounds. One got him in the left arm and the other in the right thigh. They hurried him back to the hospital base at Rouen and as soon as he was well enough, sent him back across the Channel.

"I went to the big government hospital at Epsem," said he, "it used to be an insane asylum. But they transferred the insane patients and put in 2,000 cots for wounded soldiers." You would never suspect from look-

ing at Sergt. Wise now that he had ever been wounded. His companion shows that he has had a hard pull. His wound was through the right lung. It was a rifle bullet that came in from the side and stuck in the breastbone. Part of it is there yet. Sergt. Smith is of the Second Northamptonshire.

"We were out on reconnaissance preparatory to the big advance at Neuve Chapelle," said Sergt. Smith, "I already had a severe cold in my lungs and was troubled with a cough. I was about ripe for the sick list anyhow. When the bullet came it got me in the weakened lungs. The blow when the bullet hit was terrific. I at once lost consciousness."

He was sent to Boulogne first, and later to his home in Dublin town—where they nursed him back to health.

Transport Torpedoed By German Submarine

Within Greek Territorial Waters; Only Carried Mules And Most Were Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, January 30.—The British transport which was torpedoed by a German submarine within a few miles of the channel leading to Salonica carried only mules, most of which were saved by the beaching of the ship. The attack occurred within Greek territorial waters.

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HUGE MONTENEGRIN LOSS

Booty Includes 314 Cannon, 50 Machine-Guns and Over 50,000 Rifles

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, January 30.—Western theater.—The fight for the positions conquered by us on and south of the street from Vimy to Neuville are going on. The French attack has been repulsed.

The positions captured by us south of the Somme, which originally were only one thousand meters long, now extend to over 3½ kilometers.

Altogether, 17 officers and 1,270 men have been captured, among whom there are a number of British. The French attempted a feeble counter-attack, which was easily repulsed.

Lively artillery duels are taking place in the Champagne. Otherwise, the activity of the artillery has lessened, owing to the foggy weather. When the weather cleared up, towards evening, the French began an intense bombardment against the German front.

East of Pont-a-Mousson, a French infantry attack was repulsed.

Headquarters, January 31.—Western theater.—The new German trenches in the section of Neuville have been held successfully against all French attempts to re-capture them. The number of prisoners taken north-west of La Folle farm has increased to 318 and the booty has increased to 11 machine-guns.

Fog Hampers French

The French repeatedly opened sudden artillery fire against the position taken by Silesian troops on January 28, south of the Somme. In general, however, their activity is much hampered by foggy weather.

As a reply to the bombs thrown by French aeroplanes on the open city of Freiburg, which is situated beyond the war zone, German Zeppelins threw bombs during the last two nights on the fortress of Paris. The result seems to be satisfactory.

Russian theater.—Russian attacks on the cemetery of Wisman, west of Riga, broke down before the German infantry and artillery fire.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, January 29.—Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua (on the Bay of Drin) and captured a quantity of provisions.

The position in Montenegro remains unchanged and quiet. At several places, the populace received the Austro-Hungarian troops with great ceremonies. So far, the booty, including that made on Mount Lovtchen, amounts to 314 cannon, over 50,000 rifles and 50 machine-guns.

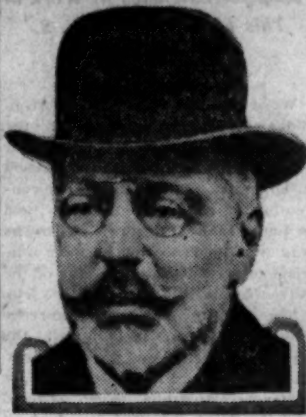
Russian theater.—The Russians violently attacked the bridge-head at Usclesko, but were repulsed. The foreground is covered with dead Russians.

Eleven Russian aeroplanes have appeared at the Strypa. The Austro-Hungarian artillery destroyed two and forced three to land behind the enemy's lines.

Russian reconnoitering detachments were repulsed near Berestany.

Vienna, Jan. 30.—Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarians captured

Baron von Burian



Baron von Burian, Austrian Foreign Secretary, who is conducting the Ancona correspondence with Secretary of State Lansing, is considered one of the ablest of European diplomats. He conducted the diplomatic correspondence with Italy up to the time of the break between the two powers and the entrance of Italy into the war.

In San Giovanni di Medua two cannon, plenty of artillery ammunition and considerable supplies.

Russian Attacks Fail

Russian theater.—The Russians repeated their attacks against the bridge-head of Usclesko, which, however, all failed. The Russian artillery and, at several places, heavy artillery, are active on nearly the whole north-eastern front.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, January 28.—In front of the Dardanelles, three Turkish aeroplanes, on January 27, dropped bombs on an enemy's monitor. They took effect fore and aft. The monitor reached the Bay of Kephelos, on the Isle of Imbros, only with great difficulty. The Turkish aeroplanes further attacked one man-of-war and three torpedo-boat destroyers, which tried to render assistance to the monitor. One of the torpedo-boats was hit.

Berlin, January 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseesender reports: The Berlin press comments only briefly upon the recent British decision to postpone the enforcement of a tighter blockade against Germany. They unanimously declare this to be a diplomatic victory of the United States. The general opinion is best illustrated by the headline of the Vossische Zeitung: "Retreat of the British before the Americans."

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger, in commenting upon the protocol of the surrender of Montenegro, states that the fact that the King was not in Montenegro was of no importance. The constitution decreed that, in such case, the Crown Prince and, in his absence, the Cabinet, is in possession of the Government's authority.

The delegates of Montenegro, General Beir and Major Lompar, signed the document in the name of the members of the Cabinet who remained in Montenegro. Consequently, the contract is valid, even without the signature of the King, the Crown Prince or anybody else. Besides, King Nicholas has bound himself by his personal letter and by his telegram of January 13, in which he asked the Emperor Francis Joseph for peace.

The King left Montenegro on January 13. The first duty of Austria-Hungary was to feed the starving Montenegrins. The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a telegram from Sofia, wherein a Bulgarian diplomat well acquainted with King Nicholas and his ways states that, when the first news about the negotiations for peace being initiated by the King arrived, the Crown Prince Danilo, King Victor Emanuel of Italy and

Tsar Nicholas of Russia bombarded the King with telegrams and requested him not to place his son-in-law and his own daughters in a most awkward position. Thereupon, King Nicholas apparently considered flight to be the most convenient means to escape all further difficulties.

Montenegro's Surrender

The Austro-Hungarian authorities now publish the text of the agreement signed in Cetinje, on January 25, by the Austro-Hungarian Field Marshal Hofer von Feldsturm, Major Schuppich and by General Beir and Major Compar as delegates of the Montenegrin Government. The important paragraph 10 of this agreement states: "The Montenegrin delegates request to begin peace negotiations as soon as possible, as this would have a quietening influence upon the population."

In paragraph 3, the Montenegrins authorize the Austro-Hungarian army to continue their military operations in Montenegro and promise all possible assistance for the Austro-Hungarian army by supplying provisions, water, means of transportation and housing of troops. The agreement further provides that all Montenegrins have to lay down their arms. Only persons attached to the police are allowed to carry revolvers. The Montenegrin Government will give exact details with regard to the number of these persons wearing the police badge.

All Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners of war are to be released immediately. The Montenegrins captured before the capitulation on January 17, at 8.30 a.m., will be released after the conclusion of peace. The Montenegrins captured after this hour are not to be regarded as prisoners of war, but may return unhampered to their homes.

Equally, the Montenegrin Government promises all assistance to the Austro-Hungarian authorities in case of local resistance against these conditions. The Montenegrins surrender all seaports, landing-places, railways and fortifications until after the final conclusion of peace.

Thought Lovtchen Impregnable

Austro-Hungarian officers, kept as prisoners of war in Montenegro, but now released, report that they witnessed the engagements on Mount Lovtchen. The Montenegrins felt sure that no army ever could take the Mount and so were entirely astounded when they suddenly saw the Austro-Hungarians appearing on the top. During the fight, the Chief of the Police in Cetinje admonished the people in the cafes to hurry to the front.

The officers state: "We have been well treated; however, the French Minister, M. Delaroché-Vornet, protested against this. This official was the first to fly in the night, after the capture of Mount Lovtchen. The whole population, as well as the prisoners of war, have suffered from hunger. Not against the Austro-Hungarians, but rather against the Italians every Montenegrin feels an intense hate."

The Bulgarians have begun the examination of the Serbian archives found in Nisch. They have discovered documents referring to payments made to French newspaper agents for leading articles in newspapers and pamphlets favoring Serbia. For instance, Henry Barby, a member of the staff of the Parisian Journal, received 40,000 Dinars for an "Epoque Serbe," of which the Serbian Government bought a great number. Also, the publication of the book of Denis, "Grande Serbe," has been paid for by the Serbian Government.

The Sofia newspaper Utro publishes the documents found in the Serbian archives about the negotiations of the Entente with Bulgaria. The Serbian Minister in Petrograd, M.

Former King of Albania Against the Servians



PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED

Rome, December 3.—According to despatches, Prince William of Wied, former King of Albania, has re-organized Albanian tribes in the region west of Prizrend and has begun an attack on the Serbs east of Scutari.

It is said that Prince William's plan is to aid in clearing Albania of Serbian and Italian troops and regain the throne with the consent of the Central Powers.

Spalaikowitch, wrote in August, 1915, to Prime Minister Pashitsh as follows: "The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sazonoff, has told me Serbia had to refuse any territorial concessions to Bulgaria. The negotiations should be drawn out, in order to gain time. The events would then force Bulgaria to be content with little."

The Serbian Prime Minister was then invited by Sazonoff to come to Petrograd, in order to begin negotiations about the concessions; the delegates of Bulgaria would also go to Petrograd. Thereupon, the Serbian Prime Minister replied to M. Spalaikowitch that the Serbian headquarters refused any territorial concession.

It believed any Austro-Hungarian invasion to be impossible for the time being, so that Bulgaria would also postpone her attack, but if Britain and France continued to exercise further pressure on Serbia to cede territory, the whole Serbian Cabinet would resign. Pashitsh declined to go to Petrograd.

Say Italy Lacks Men

Vienna reports that the Italians are said to have landed a further division of infantry and several batteries of heavy artillery in Valona. Italy will not give up Albania, but regards an adequate defense of

southern Albania as a military and political necessity. Other reports state that Italy lacks sufficient of her own troops and has therefore requested the help of Britain and France.

On Saturday, for the first time since the beginning of the war, foreign exchange was officially quoted on the Berlin exchange, as follows: New York 5.44 to 5.46; Holland 235 to 236½; Denmark 118½ to 118½; Sweden 149½ to 150½; Norway 148½ to 149; Switzerland 104½ to 104½; Austria-Hungary 67.15 to 67.25; Rumania 84½ to 84½; Bulgaria 77½ to 79½.

Of foreign exchanges, telegraphic transfers on America and Holland are decidedly weaker. Today's quotations are: New York 5.43 to 5.45; Holland 234½ to 234½; Denmark 149 to 149½; Sweden 150½ to 150½; Norway 149½ to 149½; Switzerland 104½ to 104½; Austria-Hungary 67.15 to 67.25; Rumania 84½ to 84½; Bulgaria 77½ to 77½.

These quotations have been given out in consequence of an edict of the Bundesrat recently published. The object of the edict is to frustrate the effects of exchange speculation and exchange arbitration practised by the enemies of Germany in order to discredit its currency.

This object has already been reached, since today's quotations are already much lower. This is to say that, today, the Mark is higher than on January 7, the last day of speculative excesses, since on this day the coming order of the Bundesrat had already become known by rumor.

Iron Cross For Bishop

The Bishop of Paderborn, Er. J. Schulte, has been decorated with the Iron Cross.

Freiburg reports that, yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, two enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on the city. These only caused damage to material,

but no loss of life. It being the Emperor's birthday, the city theater was over-crowded, but the public kept quiet until all danger had passed.

Major Morah, in the Berliner Tageblatt, discusses the problem of the main theater of war. He is of the opinion that this question is chiefly ventilated by the military critics of British newspapers, who regard the western theater of war as the most important one. The British evidently not only are disagreeably impressed by the fact that, in the Balkans and the other theaters of war, the British are wasted in small detachments, but they also fear that the British will have to be increased on the western front if France insists that further troops have to be sent to Salonica and other places.

Referring to the western front, Major Morah thinks that the enemies of Germany are superior in numbers there, but that this does not mean a military superiority. The British troops in isolated sections are especially numerous; that means that they

are better housed, fed and cared for than the French, who have to do oftener and longer trench service and can only stop a shorter time in the positions of rest behind the front.

In the meantime, France, already half exhausted, is making superhuman efforts to raise the necessary numbers of troops. Major Morah quotes the French Senator Humbert, who stated in the Journal of January 21 that the 1917 class is already under arms and that men of 48 and 49 years of age have been pressed into service for which they are totally unfit.

Morah's Criticisms

Finally, Major Morah criticizes the British army. They are using chiefly their artillery, but saving their infantry. Thus Britain tried to gain victories without risking anything, which is impossible. Major Morah points out that the British military writers are criticizing their generals rightly.

Neither Lord French, nor Sir Ian

(Continued on Page 4)

SILBERMAN'S

Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk Sox with Fancy Clot, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-Hand and Batswing shapes.

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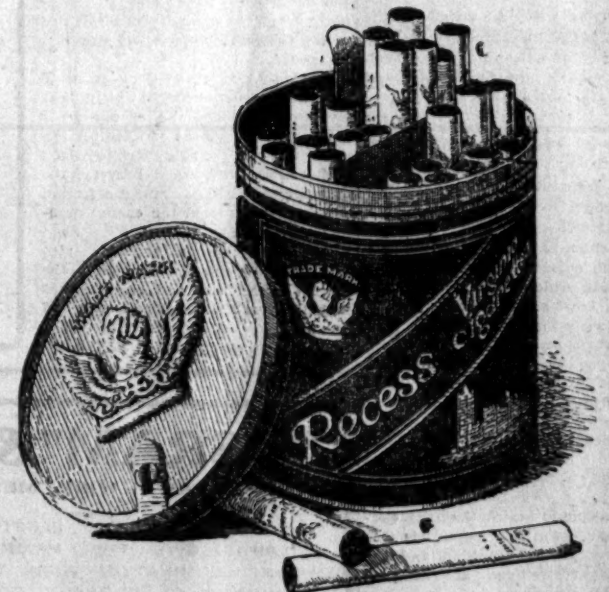
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In the Courts

Found or Stolen?

Three Chinese boys, who found and scattered broadcast \$2,391 in notes belonging to the Bank of Communications Monday night, were before the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of having stolen the money. The evidence showed that the boys thought the money counterfeit and had no idea of stealing it. They were ordered released on \$50 security each and will have another hearing on February 8.

The boys still had \$450 of the money when they were taken. A face was missing from those interested in the case. It was that of the coolie messenger entrusted with the delivery of the money from the bank. He has vanished to parts unknown where he may live down the disgrace and perhaps reconstruct another face.

The evidence showed that the messenger was entrusted to deliver the money to a Chinese in an alleyway off Park Road. He could not make anyone answer when he hammered on the door of the house and had apparently tucked the money away while he went around to the back to try to raise an answer there.

No-one knows why he didn't take the money with him and, since he has disappeared, the reason probably will remain a mystery in his inscrutable Oriental mind.

Catch Big Robber Band

The twenty thieves, charged with being part of a big robber band that has been plundering in the Settlement, were declared guilty in the Mixed Court yesterday. The men were given varying sentences. Nine of them were convicted of being directly concerned in the robberies and were handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Two boys, one 16 and the other 19 years old, were also found guilty but they were so young that the magistrate did not turn them over to the Chinese officials with their companions. They are to have a separate hearing. The remaining nine accused were found guilty of being the associates of robbers and their cases will also have a special hearing.

Mr. C. F. Garstin, the British assessor, and Magistrate Kuan heard the case. In making his decision, the assessor complimented the police highly on their work in the case. The court expressed its appreciation of the efficient work of both the French Concession police and the police of the Settlement. The detective department was especially praised for its good work.

The court also thanked Mr. K. E. Newman for his conduct of the prosecution for the police. Mr. Newman replied that the remarks of the court would be conveyed to the captain superintendent of police.

Alessio in Possession Of Austro-Hungarians

(Continued from Page 3)

Hamilton, nor Sir Charles Monroe, nor Generals Mason and Townshend, are real leaders. The British writers are also of the opinion that too many cavalry officers are in high positions of command, without understanding anything of the other arms.

The price of wheat flour has been reduced from 27 to 24 Pfennig and the price of rye flour from 24 to 22 Pfennig.

Amsterdam reports that the British have seized the mail from the steamer Zeelandia. The Zeelandia left Amsterdam for South America on the 19th inst.

The British have seized the mail for the Dutch colonies from the steamer Rembrandt, which sailed on January 26, from Amsterdam to Java.

The Russian newspaper Retch publishes a report of the Greek citizen Likardopoulo about the conditions in Germany. Likardopoulo visited Berlin, Dresden, Vienna and Budapest in December. His reports are, therefore, written by an eye-witness and thus differ materially from the reports generally published by the Entente Powers.

Likardopoulo states that the German organization is so admirable that the extraordinary condition and the numerous restrictions are scarcely noticeable; nowhere the populace protests against them. Likardopoulo protests against the inven-

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

INDOOR SPORTS
GRABBING AN EYEFUL OF
YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW AS
YOU'RE FEEDING WITH
ANOTHER DAME IN A
QUIET LITTLE RESTAURANT.

tions of the French press, which brings the wildest rumors about riots and the shooting of hundreds of people and denounces them as pure nonsense. He warns the Russian press not to believe such lies, which can only discredit the Russian press.

Foreign reports that in Cologne 4 men and 2 women have been shot as spies are purely invented, according to a statement by competent authorities.

Turk Aviators Success

Constantinople reports that the aviator Felix Buddecke has finished several enemy aeroplanes at the Dardanelles. Another aeroplane, commanded by Lieutenant Ali Riza-Bel, with Orhan-Bel as observer, in one day brought down two enemy aeroplanes near Sedd-el-Bahr.

The Vossische Zeitung points out that the German reports about the destruction of the British torpedo-boat Tara prove to be correct, although the British wireless service, on November 20, stated emphatically that it was "a German lie." The British now admit that the 95 survivors are in the hands of the Senussi, by whom they are well treated.

These people were captured by the German submarine which torpedoed the Tara on November 19 and then handed over to the Senussi. Nearly at the same time, the same German submarine ordered the oil-tank steamer Lumina to stop. The steamer, however, proceeded and, when shelled, replied with the fire of its guns.

The German submarine forced the Lumina to stop, took her cannon away and sunk her. The captain of the Lumina affirmed that he had acted only according to the orders of the British Admiralty.

A most interesting air fight in the western theater of war is described by an eye-witness in the Berliner Lokalanzeiger. Two enemy aeroplanes tried to escape above the fire of the German artillery, but only one succeeded.

Suddenly, a small German battle monoplane appeared, which immediately attacked the enemy aeroplane at a height of 3,000 meters. After an exciting fight, during which both fought with equal bravery, the German monoplane made a frontal attack and forced the enemy aeroplane to land.

The German monoplane also landed, its commander rushed to the British aeroplane and shook hands with the two British officers who had occupied the flying machine. The British pilot was wounded slightly on

the head, the observer three times on the left shoulder.

The British officer, who spoke German fluently, said, after he had seen that he was captured: "I am not ashamed to have been brought down, since Immelmann fell down," whereupon the German replied: "Well, this time it was only Boelke."

It is rumored that the tanning and dyeing works of H. Renner & Co., Hamburg, will this year pay a dividend of 29%, against 10% last year. This company, the capital of which amounts to 7½ million Marks, has 3½ million in cash and is well supplied with raw materials. Its connection with the London Forestal Lundt Timber and Ralls Co., arranged in April, 1911, for ten years, has been severed.

Cologne reports that, in Calcar, an express train collided with a hospital train; 47 persons in the hospital train were dangerously wounded and in the express train six were wounded and one killed.

TAFT BELIEVES IN T.R.

San Francisco, January 22.—Mr. William H. Taft former president of the United States, in a forecast of the coming election, says that unless Colonel Roosevelt is candidate for the presidency for the Republican party that party will be defeated, and that if Mr. Wilson should run for re-election to the presidency the Democratic party will be defeated.—Nicht-Nicht.

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SINO-JAPANESE BANK

The following Tokio despatches are from the Shanghai Nichinichi Shim-bun:

The Government introduced into the House of Representatives the bill of the Sino-Japanese Bank on January 31. The bill contains the following points: The bank will be a joint undertaking of Chinese and Japanese. The capital will be Yen 20,000,000. The main office will be at Shanghai and branch offices at various important places in China. There will be one President, two Vice-Presidents, three directors and three auditors. One Vice-President, director and auditor will be Chinese. The term of the bank will be thirty

years, under the control of the Japanese Government. The bill of the Manchuria Mongolia Bank was introduced to the House of Representatives on January 31. The capital will be Yen 20,000,000. The main office will be at Mukden. There will be one President, one Vice-President, three directors and three auditors.

OBATA TO RETURN

The Tokio correspondent of the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that Mr. Obata, the 1st Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, has decided to return to Peking with the rank of a Councillor of the Embassy.

Good News For Local Seventh-Day Adventists

Funds for Extension of Work in This Field Voted By U. S. Convention

Word has just been received from Elder R. C. Porter, head of the Seventh-Day Adventist missionary operations in Asia, with headquarters in Shanghai, that, at the recent convention of that denomination, held in Loma Linda, California, where he was in attendance, plans were outlined to extend the operations of the Adventists in this part of the world.

The Asiatic Division Conference was organized to include all the Asiatic countries on the continent, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, of which territory Elder Porter was elected president. The headquarters of the Division will remain in Shanghai. Elder J. E. Fulton, who for more than twenty years was in charge of the Seventh-Day Adventist missionary work in Australasia, was elected secretary of the new Division Conference, and Henry W. Barrows, of Vermont, U. S. A., treasurer.

At the close of the convention in

California, Elder Fulton returned to Australia preparatory to coming to China. Elder Porter and Mr. Barrows, together with their wives, were expected to sail from America during January.

Elder Porter will bring to the other missionaries of his denomination the cheering news that the appropriations asked for to carry forward their work during 1916 were granted, and also provision made for the sending out of more missionaries, as well as the employing of more native evangelists in order that the church might extend its lines.

During the last week in December, President Porter visited the world's headquarters of the denomination in Washington, D. C., where he held several conferences with the world leaders concerning the work in this field.

Upon his return to China, he will hold important sessions with the leaders in this country. He will tell them that at the convention in America it was planned to hold the first session of the Asiatic Division Conference during the fall of this year in Shanghai, when a large party of the world's leaders will be here from America; and will also tell them of other plans that were made for extending the work in this part of the world.

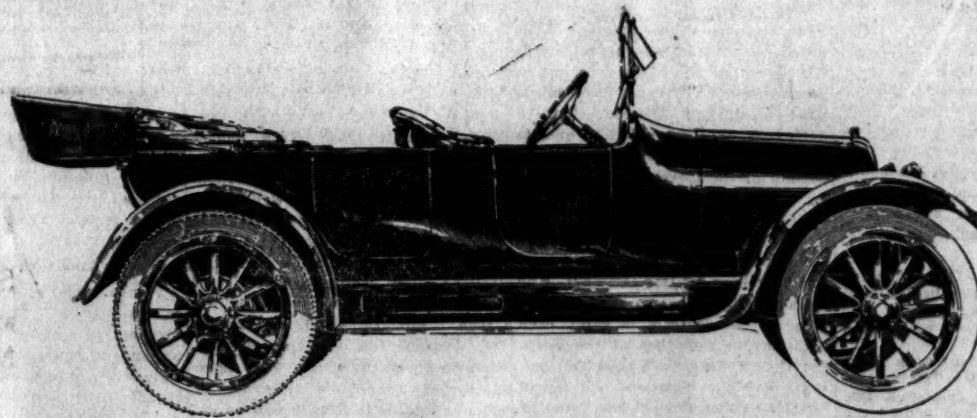
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The output of our factory is 1000 cars a day. This model is built to meet the demands of those who desire a small, light and economical car.

Yet, while it is very inexpensive to own and operate, it contains the high quality for which Overlands always have been noted.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Revolver Club

The January competition of the Shanghai Revolver Club closed Monday. In the December tie shoot for the Silver Medal between Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mr. J. P. Riggs (171 points each) the Medal and promotion to the Expert's class was won by Dr. Marshall with the excellent score of 180 points. In the Expert's class Mr. St. G. R. Clark, "A" Co., British, won the silver bar with 174 points. In the Marksman's Class, Mr. K. D. Stewart, Maxim Co., S.V.C. won the medal and promotion to the Expert's class, with 171 points.

In the Preliminary Competition, Mrs. R. N. Truman heads the list with 168 points. Conditions of competition, 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand), 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots, 5 minutes. Targets with 4-inch outer and 2 inch inner bull's-eye were used. H.P.S. 200 points. The following are scores of Mr. Stewart since entering the competitions:—

Preliminary.—August, 1914, 154; September, 144; October 167; November, 163; December 141; May, 1915, 163; June, 148; September, 165; October Championship, 238; January, 1916, 171.

Expert's Class	Score.	Time.
Mr. St. G. R. Clark.....	174	4.00
Dr. R. J. Marshall.....	173	4.40
Mr. G. H. Wright.....	167	2.20
Marksman's Class		
Mr. K. D. Stewart.....	171	4.30
Miss L. Negan.....	165	4.40
Mr. R. W. Skinner.....	163	4.50
" B. S. Chapman.....	163	4.55
" G. C. Wiser.....	168	3.30
" J. H. Farquharson.....	156	4.20
" F. H. Crossley.....	152	4.30
" B. E. Wallace.....	152	3.15
" G. L. Woodruff.....	151	3.20
" J. P. Riggs.....	150	4.50
" F. H. Forde.....	147	4.15
" W. M. Casstevens.....	141	4.20
" E. Newman.....	140	3.40
" J. Crow.....	134	4.30
" E. F. Hardman.....	128	4.00

Preliminary Competition
10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards. No time limit, 150 points for Marksman.

Mrs. R. N. Truman.....	163
Mr. A. Muts, U.S.M.....	165
" E. J. Brown.....	164
" W. B. Jones.....	164
" F. J. O'Donnell.....	160
" J. W. Starkey.....	160
" E. Seely.....	169
" J. L. Knight.....	159
" E. Johnson.....	158
Capt. F. C. Armistead.....	153
" W. Mikulecky, U.S.N.....	152
" C. D. Pearson.....	152

December Tie Shoot

Dr. R. J. Marshall..... 180

Mr. J. P. Riggs..... 174

Football Today

Ewo Textile Sports Club vs. Hanbury

The above match will be played today on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground: kick-off at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Ewo Textile team:—E. Walton; E. B. Broadrick (Capt.) and P. Isherwood; J. Tomlinson, R. J. Brandt and R. W. Hindle; P. W. Mansfield, A. Cheetham, W. E. Wilson, H. Crowther and C. Bocciarelli. Referee:—Mr. A. H. Leslie; Ewo Linesman, Mr. R. A. Russell.

SUNDAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

A meeting will take place tonight at the Customs Club at 9.15 o'clock when members and officials of various football teams will meet, to decide whether a Sunday League can be formed. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present.

RUBBER
GOODS

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI

Goulet Leads
Rebellion Of
Bicycle Riders

BERNARD GOULET

Goulet, Australian bicycle rider, is heading a rebellion of the cycle riders against the National Cycling Association, which has threatened to suspend any riders signing up with Packey McFarland, for the six day race scheduled to be held in the Chicago Coliseum, February 1 to 9.

The N.C.A. refused to sanction the race and the Twentieth Century Cycling Association of Chicago, which is promoting it, decided to go ahead without the sanction of the national organization. McFarland came to New York to sign up the riders. He secured twenty-nine signatures. Practically all of the men competed in the recent six-day race here.

The riders say that their registration cards were to expire on January 1, which automatically would cancel their membership with the N.C.A. Therefore, they claim that the N.C.A. can't suspend them, which would mean that they would be deprived of the means of earning a livelihood.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major H. W. Pilcher, Act. Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, February 1, 1916.

7. Chinese New Year Holidays:—The S.V.C. Headquarters will be closed for the Chinese New Year from Thursday 3rd February to Monday 7th February Both days inclusive.

Jess Willard Will
Meet Frank Moran

New York, N. Y., January 12.—Jess Willard, heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, and Frank Moran, another well-known heavyweight, have been matched to fight here on March 3 for a purse of \$45,000. The limit for fights in New York is 10 rounds. This match takes the place of the one arranged with Fred Fulton for New Orleans.

AMERICA WILL PREPARE
FOR A 2-POWER ATTACK

Strategists Thus Explain Their
Demands for a Huge
Fleet and Army

TEN YEARS OF GRACE

But We Must Be Ready Then,
They Say, to Defend The
Monroe Doctrine

Washington, January 2.—Possibility of a combined attack by two foreign powers to break down the new Pan-American Doctrine evolved from maintenance by the United States and acceptance by South and Central American republics of the Monroe Doctrine is one of the fundamental bases for the national defense plans formulated by army and navy strategists. They believe it essential in the formulation of the national military policy, it was learned tonight, to provide against the eventuality of an assault upon the Doctrine by either an Asiatic or a European power, or even by an alliance of two such powers, which might hurl forces simultaneously at the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

To develop a navy equal in strength to those of any two world powers, except a combination including Great Britain, and an army prepared to fight for the integrity of Pan-American idea anywhere in Pan-America is the ultimate aim of the plans of the military experts.

What confidential information the Army War College and the Navy General Board may have gathered concerning the intentions of any certain power or powers is not being revealed, but there are certain matters of general knowledge which are known to have entered into the study of possibilities upon which the theory of a two power attack upon the Monroe Doctrine was based.

Ten Years For Preparation

Ten years is the time the Navy General Board believes the United States has in which to prepare for a re-adjustment of world forces which will follow the European war. In setting 1925 as the time when the United States Navy should equal any fleet—which means reaching the two-power standard of the British Navy—the board estimated that much time would elapse before the shock of the present war passed sufficiently to permit any of the belligerents to look to South or Central America for colonial development or trade aggression.

Plans of the Army War College would be consummated in six years. The army officers take the position that the United States must have sufficient troops and troop ships to land forces in any threatened Pan-American country to meet an invader.

All these preparations, it is now known, have been presented by strategists to the Administration as essential to support the Monroe Doctrine, so that the United States may be able to act alone, if necessary, to preserve its ideal of no entangling alliances. Such ideals, the military students have stated, impose new duties on the United States—duties that require something more than a policy of mere passive resistance.

Work For Pan-American Harmony

While the administrative branch of the Government has submitted to Congress a definite plan which contemplates an increased expenditure of more than a billion dollars on the

military and naval establishments in the next six years, all other agencies of the Government are acting to unify and harmonize the Pan-American nations. To students of diplomacy the Pan-American declarations of President Wilson in his opening address to Congress, the declarations for Pan-American unity made to the Pan-American Scientific Congress here by Secretary Lansing, and the general effort for unity of all the Americas on a basis of friendship and equality, take on added significance when considered in connection with the Administration's preparedness plans.

The recent announcement that the Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile had been selected by the United States to represent it on the commissions provided by the peace investigation treaties with France, Great Britain and Italy is regarded as one of the significant factors in this connection.

Significance also is seen in the disclosure that an effort to postpone the Pan-American Congress, on the ground that sufficient time had not been given to prepare an adequate scientific program, was met by the statement that the United States was insistent desirous of taking prompt steps to further the spirit of Pan-American accord, confidence, sympathy and mutuality. South American capitals uniformly report that the Congress is regarded there as more political than scientific, and that approbation of the sentiment of Pan-American unity is freely expressed.

A Two-Power Navy Demanded

With the military problem agreed upon and defined, the two boards of strategists were asked what, in their opinion, would constitute adequate national defense. Their answer was: To build a two-power Navy, and organize a Federal Army of sufficient size, so that a portion of it could be used in any Southern country against a foreign invader without impairing the safety of the United States itself.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S LOGIC

With Alternatives in all situations
He Exposes Futility of Worrying

The following amusing philosophical essay on the futility of worrying was contained in a letter sent from the front by a French Sub-Lieutenant, who started in the war as a private.

"There are always in our actual life two alternatives; experience has proved that in each case one should not worry, and here is why:

"Being at the depot, for instance, there are two alternatives: You are sent to the front, or you go to the base; if you go to the base, you won't worry, it's clear; if you leave for the front, there are two alternatives: you are in the zone under bombardment or in a zone which is not; in the last case you won't worry, of course; if

you are in the bombardment zone, there are also two alternatives: the bombs burst, or they don't; if they don't, you only need to laugh; if they burst, there are two alternatives: you are hurt, or you are not; if you have only a little excitement, no need to worry; but if you are hurt, there are two alternatives: you are badly or lightly wounded; in the last case, you have your wounds dressed, and you don't worry at all; in the other case, there are two alternatives: you die or you don't; in the first case, it's clear, you don't worry any more; in the second, there are two alternatives: they amputate, or they don't; if you are amputated upon, you are discharged and you wouldn't worry any more; in the two cases they bring you to a hospital where you are nursed by nice little ladies, and then, less than ever, you won't worry; but in the second case there are two alternatives: on your recovery they send you to a depot or to a convalescent home; if you go to a convalescent home, it's easy life, and you won't worry, but if you are sent back to a depot, there are still two alternatives: you are sent to the front, or to the base—see the beginning."

News Brevities

According to advices from Chinkiang, the annual meeting of electors of the British Concession, held January 25, elected the following council: Mr. H. Balean, Mr. L. H. Howell, Mr. Charles Lee, Mr. H. Lambooy.

When the case of Yuen Tai against A. E. Franklin was called in the British Supreme Court yesterday, neither plaintiff nor defendant appeared and the case was stricken from the records. The claim was for \$17.32.

A cordial invitation is given to all women to be present at the next meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union, on February 4. It will be held, as usual, in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road. It will begin punctually at 4.30 p.m. and will close at 5.30. The speaker of the afternoon will be Mrs. Mitchell of the Foreign Women's Home, and her subject will be "Temperance and Purity."

Mr. William Katz of Katz and Co., has gone to Singapore to complete transfer of the American freighter Hanametal to the firm of Madrigal and Co., of Manila. Mr. Katz recently sold this vessel to the Manila Company for \$38,000. As he paid only \$17,000 for it, he is to be congratulated on having made a handsome profit. The Hanametal, it will be recalled, was seized by the British just after the war broke out and taken to Hongkong. The ship was only turned back to Katz and Co., after a stiff legal contest.

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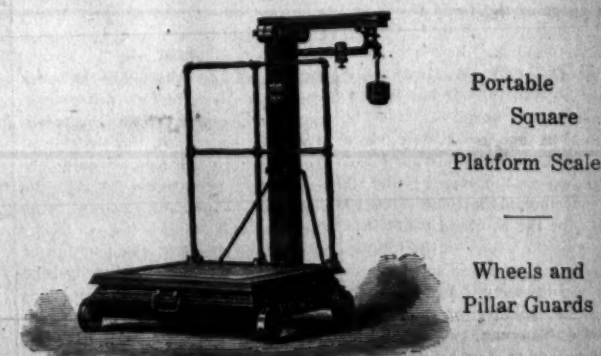
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1, NANKING ROAD

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Earth Trying To Become A Pyramid ☉ It Can Never Succeed

By Garrett P. Serviss

As well as all human knowledge, is approximate. We call the earth a globe, which is approximately true, but it would puzzle the wisest geologist or geographer to describe the actual shape of the earth. In fact, we do not know exactly what the shape is, and, anyhow, it is probably changing all the time, so that a careful survey repeated at intervals would show continual fluctuations of form and outline. These are so slight, in a relative sense, that only scientific methods render them evident, but they have had, and may again have, tremendous consequences.

Here is a subject for educative meditation. The earth is constantly trying to become a pyramid by distorting its globe into a tetrahedron. Through long continued effort of this kind it has developed the ocean basins, the continental plateaus, the principal mountain chains, and the lines of weakness in its crust where earthquakes and volcanoes most abound.

The cause of it all is the fact that the earth is a slowly cooling mass, and that as its heat leaks away the interior

contracts, like the wagonmaker's chilled iron tire shrinking upon its felly, while the hardened crust sinks down to keep in touch with the under-spinning. This is the source of all the geological woes from which the earth has suffered since it ensphered itself in a shell of rock and took the ocean to its bosom from the cloudchoked atmosphere above.

There is a very interesting reason which will tickle all the school children. The reason is because the tetrahedron, or regular pyramid, is the solid which contains the smallest volume for a given amount of surface, and as the earth shrinks from the form of a sphere, which is the solid containing the greatest volume for a given surface, its rigid crust, trying to adjust itself to a lessened volume within, tends to assume the external shape of a tetrahedron.

If this tendency could be fully carried through the earth would finally amaze the watching astronomers of other worlds by turning from a globe into a figure roughly resembling the great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, except that in stead of having four triangular faces rising from a square base it would present four sides in all, each bounded by an equilateral triangle.

But of course, a transformation of that kind can never take place because as fast as the crust settles down and the ratio of volume to surface is thus readjusted the outline of the shell must resume the spherical cast.

Yet to the conflict of these two tendencies it is probable the earth owes the permanence of its main continental outlines, of its principal mountain ranges and of its great sea basins.

The "tetrahedral theory," which we owe to Lowthian Green, and which you will find developed in his book, "Vestiges of the Molten Earth," and illustrated in many ways in later scientific literature, offers a striking explanation of such puzzling facts as the tendency of the large continents to stretch out toward the south, the grouping of land principally in the Northern Hemisphere and of water in the Southern, the north-and-south trend of the mountain backbone of the Americas, which lies on one of the bounding edges of the tetrahedroid and the curiously opposite state of affairs about the two Poles, where we find the north in a sea basin and the south on a high, isolated continent. According to the theory, the North Pole is situated in the middle of one of the pyramidal faces and the South Pole on the contra-posed apex.

This theory, which undertakes to account at least in a general way for all the chief features of the earth's surface, leaves no room for the hypothesis which has been advanced in recent times that the vast Pacific Ocean basin is the "scar" left by the wrenching off of the moon when, according to George Darwin's idea that body was "born" from the earth

through tidal forces. But that is pure speculation.

A Chicago correspondent, interested in these questions about our home in space, asks how many continents there are, anyway since the school books in Chicago say six and a European authority says only five. The answer depends upon several things, and first upon how you choose to group the continents. According to many geographers, Asia and Europe should be regarded as constituting a single continent, and called Eurasia.

Some would even combine North and South America into one. This would leave only four continents—Eurasia, Africa, America and Australia, or, if the Americas are kept separate, five.

Then the answer also depends upon what you regard as a continent; how much land does it take? The right of Australia to rank as a continent is sometimes disputed but, it is generally admitted, as it ought to be. Australia is about as great in extent as the whole United States, and it occupies an independent situation in the midst of the immense oceanic region of the Southern Hemisphere.

It is slightly small for a continent, but immensely big for an island. There is a sixth, or seventh, candidate for continental honors in the great, lofty land that carries the snowy South Pole at its centre, and it is not likely that this will ever be spoken of other than as the Antarctic Continent.

Go You Know That—

Recent investigations tend to show that the lark is not entitled to the reputation of being the earliest riser; it does not rise till long after chaffinches, linnets, and a number of hedgerow birds have been up and about for some time.

Bohemia is the country of long courtships. In no other part of the world are they so abnormally drawn out. It is not rare to hear of engagements which have extended from fifteen to twenty years.

Basswood is generally used for the style of wooden shoes called sabots, but willow is preferred. Poplar, birch, walnut, and beech are also used to some extent in this manufacture.

It has been shown that deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes. A whale struck by a harpoon has been known to dive at the rate of three hundred yards a minute.

A Remarkable Class

"There is a rush in New York to join the 'lead-burning class,' and a waiting list has to be kept," says the Outlook. "All the members of the class can get work at high wages."

"Large sheets of lead were lying on the floor or on work-benches. Over each sheet stood a learner equipped with a portable jet from which issued an intensely hot flame of hydrogen gas mixed with air. This was employed to melt the edges of the sheets of lead so that they might be fused together. The process, though seemingly simple, is a delicate and difficult one, and requires several weeks' hard work to learn in all its applications."

"Just now, the applications of this process largely concern the omnipresent ramifications of the European war. Every tank that holds sulphuric, nitric, or picric acid, used in making explosives, must be made of sheet lead. The joints of the tank must be 'lead-burned,' for the acid would eat out solder if it were used. "Further, the workbenches and even the floors in powder factories are commonly sheathed in lead, for any projecting nails in woodwork, if struck carelessly, might emit a spark that would blow up the works. The great activity in these lines of manufacture at present has caused an unprecedented demand for lead-burners to make and repair these leaden utensils, benches, and floors."

The Joys Of Middle Age

Not mine to praise with fulsome lyre
Those bygone days of youth and
vigour,
When strangers lingered to admire
My muscles that no task could tire,
My strong but slender figure,
The healthy grace of all my actions,
And other juvenile attractions!

Not mine to waste each verbal gem
Extolling Youth's much-vaunted
heyday—
That age when Mothers make a mem.
To wake their girls at 6 a.m.
On each inclement May-day—
When eyeballs sparkle with ambition,
And limbs are still in good condition!
More willingly would I engage
In the construction of a peasan
To hymn the joys of Middle Age,
That most delightful mortal stage
For princeling or piebeian.

Which I declare (and with good
reason)
To be Life's best and brightest
season.
"Best Middle Age!" For then how
sweet,
Far from Youth's noisy stir and
hubbub,
To find a loophole of retreat
And sit, with folded hands and feet,
In some sequestered sub'urb,
With spouse in an armchair adjacent,
Equally calm and self-complacent!

"Best Middle Age!" For then how
sweet,
Far from Youth's noisy stir and
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And sit, with folded hands and feet,
In some sequestered sub'urb,
With spouse in an armchair adjacent,
Equally calm and self-complacent!

Regardless of the clothes we wear,
Resigned to normal loss of hair
And faculties swift falling,
We view the world through coloured
glasses,
And Life in pleasant torpor passes!

While other poets, then, profess
That Youth too fugitive and short is,
Or days of Second Childhood bliss,
I use what talents I possess
To puff the "Roaring Forties";
My pen proclaims on countless pages
The glories of the Middle Ages!

—HARRY GRANTHAM, in *Winter's Pic.*

How Germany Gets Rid of Rats

German system has been carried out so far that in most cases it has ceased to be a matter for remark. But how many people know all its ramifications—say, to the extermination of rats, for instance? Yet, thanks to this selfsame system, there are practically no rats in Germany, while here in the United States they do \$100,000,000 damage annually, says *The New York World*.

As soon as rats appear in a building or other place, if ordinary methods fail the police are notified of their existence and at once an official is detailed to exterminate the rodents. So closely is the matter followed until the effort is successful that rats are seldom seen. No charge is made for the service of the official rat catcher. As a consequence, there is little or no market for rat exterminators or traps in Germany.

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of Policy
and Price

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PEACH CORNSTARCH PUDDING

"Drain the liquor from a can of Del Monte Brand sliced peaches. Pour over them a cup of granulated sugar. In a double-boiler heat a pint of milk to scalding, add to it gradually the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and a tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a gill of cold milk. Stir constantly and as soon as it is thick, pour over the sugared fruit. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add three spoonfuls of sugar, and spread over the mixture. Set in the oven just long enough to stiffen the meringue."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 1, 1916.
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	—
Copper Cash:	per tael 1865
Overseas:	—
buying rate @ 2-7% Tia:	7.50
Exch. @ 72.3-Mex. \$:	10.41
Peking Bar:	386
Native Interest:	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver:	27 1/2
Bank rate of discount:	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s:	—
4 m-s:	—
6 m-s:	—
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s:	—
Ex. Paris on London T.T.:	27.95
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.:	4.76%
Consols:	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London:	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London:	Demand 2-7 1/2
India:	T.T. 195 1/2
Paris:	T.T. 366 1/2
Paris:	Demand 367
Hamburg:	T.T. —
Hamburg:	Demand —
New York:	T.T. 62 1/2
New York:	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong:	T.T. 74
Japan:	T.T. 80
Batavia:	T.T. 146 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London:	4 m-s. Cda. 2-8 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Dca. 2-8 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Cda. 2-8 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Dca. 2-9 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s. 355
Hamburg:	4 m-s. —
New York:	4 m-s. 66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

51.16.15:	7.02
Hk. Tia. 1-Mark:	3.92
" 1-Mark:	2.94
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tia.:	1.48
Hk. Tia. 1-Yen:	3.4
" 1-Rupiah:	2.4
" 1-Rouble:	2.28
" 1-Mex. \$:	1.60

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
Exchange Quotations

Tel. Transfers:	270 1/2 nom.
Demand:	271
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.:	272 1/2
Credita, 4 m-s.:	—
Dred. Bills, 4 m-s.:	316 1/2
Dred. Bills, 6 m-s.:	320 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars:	72.625
Chinese Dollars:	72.425
Peking, Demand:	105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand:	106 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand:	80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand:	103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand:	108 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand:	73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand:	96 1/2
On Amoy, Demand:	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand:	96 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins:	62 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton:	72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (97) Tiahs:	86 1/2

February 1, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, January 31.—Plantation, First Latex.

Spot 2s. 11d. to 2s. 11 1/2d.	—
April to June delivery 3s. to 3s. 1/4d.	—
Tendency of market Quiet Easier.	—
* 2s. 11 1/2d.	—
Shanghai, February 1.	—
London, January 29.—Last Quotation.	—
Spot 2s. to 3s. 1/4d. Paid and Buyers.	—
April to June delivery, 3s. to 3s. 1/4d. Paid and Buyers.	—
Tendency of market Irregular and lower.	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, January 31.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot:	7s. 8 1/2d.
March-April:	7s. 4 1/2d.
October-November:	7s. 0 1/2d.

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U.S. Takes Back \$1,500,000,000 Gold In Securities In A Year

New York, December 24.—L. F. Loe, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, issued yesterday his second compilation of American railroad securities which are held abroad. His investigation accounted for the six months between January 31 and July 31, and shows that railway securities with a par value of \$2,223,510,229 and with a market value of \$1,751,437,912 were held in foreign countries on July 31. A compilation of the total foreign holdings of American securities based on the Loe report shows the amount to have been much under the estimates current at the outbreak of the war. Then it was supposed our indebtedness to Europe in the shape of borrowed capital was upward of \$6,000,000,000.

Comparing the second report with the first compilation made by Mr. Loe, it appears that foreign-held railroad securities to the amount of \$480,892,135, per value, were turned back on the American market and absorbed here since the first compilation was made. The first report was for the six months between September 30, 1914, and March 31, 1915, and the second report includes the last two months of the first report. This over-lapping was due to the fact that the American railways made their reports for different periods, and a duplication could not be avoided. Nominally, therefore, the \$480,892,135 of securities represents the amount of railroad securities returned to this

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 1, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tia. 38.25	—
Shanghai Cotton Tia. 90.00	—
Bates Tia. 2.00	—
Kroeweeks Tia. 23.50	—
Shanghai Kelantans Tia. 1.75	—
Shanghai Pahangs Tia. 2.75	—
Samagane Tia. 1.37 1/2	—

Direct Business Reported:

Shai Gas 6% Debs. Tia. 100.00	—
Langkats Tia. 38.25	—
Anglo Dutch Tia. 6.50	—
Chemors Tia. 2.50	—
Bulkit Tia. 6.70	—
Karans Tia. 17.50	—
Karans Tia. 18.00	—
Kota Bahroes Tia. 15.00	—
Kungyik Cotton Tia. 13.20	—
Consolidated Tia. 5.10	—

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai February 1, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kroeweeks Tia. 24.50 cash	—
Tailpings Tia. 3.45 cash	—
Consolidated Tia. 5.20 cash	—
Langkats Tia. 38.00 cash	—
Laou Kung Mow Tia. 74.00 Mar.	—
Anglo Javass Tia. 15.50 cash	—
Pahangs Tia. 2.75 cash	—
Kotas Tia. 15.00 cash	—
Anglo Dutch Tia. 6.50 cash	—
Almas Tia. 17.50 cash	—

Direct

Tailpings Tia. 3.45 cash	—
Chemors Tia. 2.50 cash	—
Anglo Javass Tia. 14.00 cash	—
Chempedaks Tia. 17.20 cash	—
Shanghai Cottons Tia. 90.00 cash	—
Chemors Tia. 2.60 March	—
Karans Tia. 18.10 cash	—
Karnas Tia. 17.50 cash	—

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Taels to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels Assurances in force, on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

CHANCES OF JAPAN FOR CHINA TRADE

The Main Enterprises Carried On There By This Country's Capital

An article appeared in the current issue of the Ginko Teushin Roku, a bi-monthly banker's magazine, about Japan's chance of trade in China in which Mr. Yamakawa, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, throws much light upon the question. First he enumerates the main enterprises that are carried on with Japanese capital in China as follows:—

In Manchuria
South Manchuria Railway Co.
Yalu River Lumber Co.
Penshiho Coal and Iron Mining Co.
Toa Tobacco Company.
Chengchung Bank, Ltd.
Sino-Japanese Bean-cake Company.
San Tai Oil Company.
Yinkow Waterworks and Electric Company.
Manchuria Electric Company.
Antung Gas Company.
Manchuria Flour Mill Company.
North Manchurian Flour Mill Co.
Dai Nippon Salt Company.
Dairen Land and Housebuilding Company.
Diren Exchange and Trust Co.
Dairen Steamship Company.
Manchuria Exploitation Company.
Okura Lumber Yards in Antung.
South Manchuria Steamship Co.
Sakakibara Farm.
Kodera Oil Co.

In Tientsin
Pechili Commercial Bank.
Branch of the Tokyo Housebuilding Company.

In Hankow
Nippon Cotton Company's Oil Mill.
Branch of the Toa Flour Mill Co.
Hankow Hydro-Electric Co.

In Kiangling
Kiangling Railway Company.

In Shanghai
Hanyehing Coal and Iron Mining Company.
Nippon Company's Spinning Mill.
Nagai Cotton Company.
Shanghai Spinning Mill Company.
Sai Tai Spinning Mill Company.
Toa Commercial Company.
Hua-chang Paper Mill.

The above are the principal enterprises, and there are besides a great number of small concerns. Of the above, the Pechili Commercial Bank in Tientsin was not opened with Japanese capital, but since Okura and Co. could not obtain money due for goods supplied to China in the Revolutionary wars, Okura and Co. have come to farm this bank. The Chengchung Bank in Manchuria was formerly a Chinese bank, but when it once was insolvent, it passed into the hands of the Yasuda Bank. The Hanyehing company and the Kiangling Railway can safely be re-regarded as Japanese enterprises from a financial point of view, because though they nominally are Chinese, the greater part of the money absorbed was loaned from Japan. The total capital invested in the enterprises above given except South Manchuria Railway Co. is roughly estimated at 50,000,000 yen. Besides, there are Chinese railway bonds issued in Japan amounting to 10,000,000 yen. Therefore, it can be safely said that the total Japanese investment is approximately 60,000,000 yen. As to the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mr. Yamakawa said, it has undertaken no industrial investment in China except the loan to the Hanyehing. Even this loan was not made with the idea of industrial investment, but it was simply an advance of funds as a banking proposition. It is certain that the Chinese branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank have loaned Chinese individuals about 20,000,000 in all, but at the same time the bank has Chinese deposits of over 30,000,000 yen, and therefore the loans to Chinese individuals are virtually Chinese money. The same can be said of Chinese loans and deposits in the Bank of China and the Bank of Formosa. Mr. Yamakawa then deals with the technical difficulty in Japanese investments in China. The difficulty is the difference of the standard of money. If you invest an amount of money in China you must change to silver which is subject to fluctuation. Yokohama Specie Bank, in order to avoid risk of fluctuations in silver, once had a special silver fund. But this had the defect, that if silver declined the Bank's profit account was also affected and it was feared that the interest of the shareholders was at stake. Fortunately, however, the Bank has now heavy Chinese deposits which are made in silver, and the loans to Chinese are provided for out of these deposits. As to China's reform of the currency system, Mr. Yamakawa sees no prospect of success in the near future. He is, therefore, of opinion that this difficulty in investment in China—the difference in standard of money will remain for a considerable time to come an obstacle to Japanese investment in China.

U. S. EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

Instructive Figures for Last Year and 1915

Wheat	15,000,000	15,000,000	bushels
Maize	28,950,000	17,350,000	bushels
Flour	5,100,000	1,417,000	barrels
Bacon	31,500,000	30,300,000	lbs.
Boots	4,500,000	462,000	pairs
Cotton	1,100,000	53,000	bales
Auto-motiles	—	—	—
& parts	\$20,000,000	\$1,800,000	—

American exports to Germany include:—

Wheat	15,000	12,300,000	bushels
Maize	15,000	5,000,000	bushels
Flour	—	140,000	barrels
Bacon	—	110,000	lbs.
Boots	—	471,000	pairs
Cotton	—	1,700,000	bales
Auto-motiles	\$2,800	\$775,000	—

Wheat 15,000,000 15,000,000 bushels

Maize 28,950,000 17,350,000 bushels

Flour 5,100,000 1,417,000 barrels

Bacon 31,500,000 30,300,000 lbs.

Boots 4,500,000 462,000 pairs

Cotton 1,100,000 53,000 bales

Auto-motiles

& parts \$20,000,000 \$1,800,000

American exports to Germany include:—

Wheat 15,000 12,300,000 bushels

Maize 15,000 5,000,000 bushels

Flour — 140,000 barrels

Bacon — 110,000 lbs.

Boots — 471,000 pairs

Cotton — 1,700,000 bales

Auto-motiles

& parts \$2,800 \$775,000

Wheat 15,000 12,300,000 bushels

Maize 15,000 5,000,000 bushels

Flour — 140,000 barrels

Bacon — 110,000 lbs.

Boots — 471,000 pairs

Cotton — 1,700,000 bales

Auto-motiles

& parts \$2,800 \$775,000

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Cotton — 1,700,000 bales

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Cotton — 1,700,000 bales

Auto-motiles

& parts \$2,800 \$775,000

Wheat 15,000 12,300,000 bushels

Maize 15,000 5,000,000 bushels

Flour — 140,000 barrels

Bacon — 110,000 lbs.

Boots — 471,000 pairs

Cotton — 1,7

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,500,000

Head Office:
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Outhwaite, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang
Bankok Hloho Pulok
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Saigon
Calcutta Kiang Shanghai
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colon Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Taiping
Fuchow Manila (F.M.S.)
Haiphong Medan Tientsin
Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Branches granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
\$25,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. SPARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang
Bangkok Johore Rangoon
Batavia Kobe Sagon
Bombay Kuala-Lumpur
Calcutta Canton S. Francisco
Canton Colombo Shanghai
Cebu Fuchow Singapore
Colon Hongkong Sourabaya
Hankow Harbin Tientsin
Hloho New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Capital contributed by Kpg. Tia. The Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,732,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hanoi Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolaevsk Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren) G.A.

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Rubles. Terms on application.
Local "Bills" discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager, March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,350,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,510,000
U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England,
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts

every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914.

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking.

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Share Capital: Tia. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank" and Eastern branches: "Teutonia".

London Bankers:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Dresdene Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Berlin.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.

S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.

Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.

National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.

Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt .. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. and Co., Cologne.

A. Schaafhausenscher Bankverein, Cologne.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROCK,
Manager.

YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Iohang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposits.

Accounts in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

1 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £1,67,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £299,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN,
Manager.

5671.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

5671.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1859. Shanghai. Founded in 1859.

Branches at:

Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.

Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta, Kobe, Tientsin, Canton, Peking, Tsingtau, Hankow, Singapore, Yokohama, Hongkong, Tientsin.

Share Capital: Tia. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank" and Eastern branches: "Teutonia".

London Bankers:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Dresdene Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:

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Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.

S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.

Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.

National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.

Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt .. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. and Co., Cologne.

A. Schaafhausenscher Bankverein, Cologne.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROCK,
Manager.

YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

Emperor Sees Baby Son For First Time

Prince Sumi Taken to the Imperial Palace for Royal Inspection

Tokio, January 24.—Prince Sumi, the Emperor's infant son, visited the Imperial palace yesterday, to see his father for the first time and to pay his respects to the Imperial ancestors at the Koroinden shrine.

A procession of imperial carriages, guarded by mounted police-sergeants, left the Aoyama palace at 9.50 o'clock in the morning. In the imperial carriage, was the Prince, honor, accompanied by another maid, who carried the sword given by the Emperor to the Prince. A guardian, a court physician, and other maids of honor were in other carriages. The Princes and Princesses of the Blood, officials of the Household, officials and officers of high rank welcomed the arrival of the Prince at the Imperial palace.

First, the Prince was carried to the Koroinden shrine, where a Shinto service was performed by the ritualists amid the solemn sound of bells, songs and drum. Then the infant Prince, after a change of dress, was taken in the arms of a maid of honor to the Emperor's hall, and his father saw him for the first time.

The Emperor was especially pleased to see that the infant Prince had grown so big. He embraced the baby and asked the maids in charge many questions. After an hour's stay in the palace, the prince returned to the Aoyama palace. The Emperor made the prince a present of fresh fish in honor of his visit. The Imperial princes and princesses and officials and officers who attended had luncheon in the palace.

Per C.M. s.s. China for Shanghai:—Mr. C. S. Chen, Mr. T. Q. Chong, Mrs. Louise Ferring, Master Franz Ferring, Mrs. Emmy Fuhrmann, Mrs. Paula Hansen, Messrs. C. T. Hala, S. H. Lee, S. A. Johnson, Lay On-ohy, Lee Pi-ton, Karl F. Melchers, O. Mordhorst, Mrs. V. Scheyer, Mr. C. Albert Smith, Mr. J. F. Shaper, Mr. Frank S. Williams, Mrs. Frank S. Williams. In transit:—Mr. M. Q. Fong, Mrs. M. Q. Fong, Mr. Jung Joe-sum, Mr. J. F. Franklyn Burke, Jr., Mr. J. E. Fiatt, Mr. G. Herschberg, Mrs. G. Herschberg, Dr. D. Rosenbaum, Mr. Noble Charles Smith, Mr. J. G. Stanley, Miss Dorothy C. Baker, Mr. J. R. Barry, Jr., Mrs. James Harrison, Mrs. Ella H. Noyes, Miss Ethel J. R. C. Noyes, Mrs. G. F. Robinson, Miss B. Young, Mr. Ah Ying-low, Rev. Thomas Barrett, Mr. C. W. Bishop, Mr. T. S. Chu, Mr. Der A. Wing, Miss Der E. J. Farrell, Mrs. Fong Len and Infant, Mr. Hugh Fullerton, Mr. Louis Getz, Mr. T. A. Gleason, Mr. James Hamilton, Mr. W. P. W. Ker, Rev. Dennis Lynch, Mr. W. M. Milne, Mrs. W. M. Milne, Master Arthur Field Ong, Rev. H. G. Parker, Mr. G. B. Richmond, Mrs. S. Roessler, Master Wilhelm Roessler, Schmid, Mrs. Thos. W. Simmons, Miss Lily Tong, Mr. Tang Dip-yuen, Mr. Geo. F. Tobler, Mr. A. P. Welsh, Mr. Wong Sun-yue, Mrs. Wong Sun-yue, Mrs. Yee Shee, Mr. Ching Say, Mr. K. M. Ching, Mr. C. Hedemann, Mrs. C. Hedemann, Mr. Chun Ho, Mr. Huchelmann, Mr. Lee Tuk-kow, Mr. B. Marden, Mr. H. C. Schwab, Mr. James Scott.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru:—Miss J. P. Baldwin, Rev. Z. C. Beals, Mrs. Z. C. Beals, Mr. W. H. Chang, Dr. D. T. Davidson, Mrs. D. T. Davidson and infant, Master D. T. Davidson, Jr., Rev. F. G. Deis, Mr. F. G. Deis, Mr. C. S. Daxwell, Mrs. C. S. Daxwell, Miss L. G. Ewers, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Gilman, Master Frederick Gilman, Miss Louise Gilman, Master Edward Gilman, Dr. M.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 3	P.M.	New York via Cape	Empress of Japan	Br.	Alexander	B. & S.
5	P.M.	Vancouver	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	1.00	Seattle	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	P.M.	San Francisco	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	P.M.	Vancouver	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	P.M.	New York	Empress of Japan	Br.	Alexander	B. & S.
19	noon	Seattle	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	P.M.	Vancouver	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	P.M.	New York	Empress of Japan	Br.	Alexander	B. & S.
31	P.M.	Seattle	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar 5	P.M.	San Francisco	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	P.M.	Vancouver	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	New York	Empress of Japan	Br.	Alexander	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Seattle	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	P.M.	San Francisco	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	P.M.	Vancouver	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	P.M.	New York	Empress of Japan	Br.	Alexander	B. & S.
26	P.M.	Seattle	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	P.M.	San Francisco	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	P.M.	Vancouver	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 3	P.M.	Nagasaki	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	noon	Nagasaki, Moji	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	6.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 2	A.M.	London	Empress of Japan	Br.	Alexander	B. & S.
5	P.M.	London	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	P.M.	London	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	London	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	P.M.	London	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	P.M.	London	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	P.M.	London	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	P.M.	London	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	P.M.	London	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	P.M.	London	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	P.M.	London	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 2	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 2	P.M.	Dalrymple	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	P.M.	Dalrymple	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	P.M.	Dalrymple	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	Dalrymple	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	P.M.	Dalrymple	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	P.M.	Dalrymple	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	P.M.	Dalrymple	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	P.M.	Dalrymple	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	P.M.	Dalrymple	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	P.M.	Dalrymple	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	P.M.	Dalrymple	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 2	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Yamato Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tamaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 1	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Br.	Parsons	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
1	Canton	Store Nordale	882	Br.	Parsons	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
1	Wanchow	Kwangchi	1206	Br.	Sangster	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
1	Chefoo	Kingling	1228	Br.	Weyrick	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
1	Japan	Shinyo Maru	1836	Jap.	Noda	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
1	Japan	China	8186	Am.	Fraser	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Japan	Kanasa	3916	Br.	Linklater	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Japan	Annan	3925	Br.	Schmidt	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Japan	Tenyo Maru	7268	Jap.	Tago	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Japan	Anyo Maru	1245	Jap.	Yamamoto	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Canton	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	Anderson	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Hongkong	Japan	3806	Br.	Seddon	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Hongkong	Wingsang	2538	Br.	Lahman	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
1	Hongkong	Taga Maru	1618	Jap.	Yano	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 1	Hankow, etc.	Luenbo	1205	Br.	Jackson	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Dalrymple	Sakaki Maru	2091	Jap.	Sato	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	2234	Br.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1855	Br.	Eddy	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow	Esang	1127	Br.	Baker	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	2068	Jap.	Suzuki	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Dalrymple	Tenyo Maru	1473	Jap.	Mura	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Fehow, K'ung, Takao	Kokoku Maru	1611	Jap.	Yamaga	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Br.	Parsons	C.M.S.N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 1	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Lowood	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow, etc.	Suwei	1203	Jap.	Seller	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Dalrymple	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Kajima	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow, etc.	Wanchow	1975	Br.	Pickard	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Amoy, Swatow	Hollow	896	Br.	Ritchie	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Mas	Commander
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	17	318	Fewell
F.O.B.I.	Jan. 7	Canton	Galveston	Am. cru.	3290	18	309	Kellogg
F.O.B.I.	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am. g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida, and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 5	Antiochus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 3	Atreus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	City of Colombo	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	Harima Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	Helenus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 14	Kioto	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	Lycan	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	Nelore	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	Peleus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	Pyrrhus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	Tydeus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Yangtze	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.

For Marseilles, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 8	Athos	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	Cordillere	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	Polynesian	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	Portos	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 19	Taki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

For Bombay

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 24	Kashmir**	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	Nankin**	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	Novara**	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.

For Vancouver, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 30	Awa Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 5	Chicago Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	Ido Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 5	J. A. Moffett	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 20	Sado Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	Shimpo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 19	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

For New York

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Nov. 9	Daylight S.V.	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	Inverclyde	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	Skipiton Castle	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.

For San Francisco, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 23	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 24	Manila Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 16	Panama	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 3	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.

For Copenhagen

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Nov. 24	Madala	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	Yeddo	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan. 1	Alcinous	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	Benary	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 30	Demodocus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23	Glenstrae	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 26	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	Katori Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	Kintoku	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	Keemun	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 20	Laertes	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	Lamedon	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	Machson	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Malta**	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 25	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	Monmouthshire	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	Nankin**	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	Nagoya	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Nore	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	Novara**	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 3	Pinguey	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	Protestant	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	Rhesus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 30	Telamachus	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 18	Tesiresias	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	Teucer	Br.	Hopcraft	C.M.S.N. Co.

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb.
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb.
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb.
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb.
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar.

Auctions

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With Home Comforts.

EXCELLENT CUISINE

VERY REASONABLE RATES

Customs Notification

No. 843.

THE Custom House will be closed,
and the shipment and delivery of
cargo suspended, on Thursday, the
3rd February—the Chinese New
Year Holiday (old calendar).

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 29th January, 1916.

British Government 5 Per Cent.
Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared
to telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

Notice to Mariners
No. 611.China Sea.
Tientsin District.Gulf of Pechili—Approach to
Taku Bar.

Taku Light-vessel to be moved.

Notice is hereby given that
on or about the 1st March,
1916, the Taku Light-vessel
will be moved 4.92 cables S.
11° W. from its present
advertised position. It will
then be moored in 23 feet of
water, and from the Light-
vessel the Cavalier at the North
Fort will bear N. 69° 10' W.,
distant 8 miles.

This movement will place the
Light-vessel on the leading line
of the Taku Bar Outer Leading
Marks.

All bearings given are
magnetic and depths are those
of Low Water of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector
General of Customs,W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 1st February, 1916.In The United States
Court for ChinaIn the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Frank Eugene
Meigs, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of Frank Eugene Meigs,
deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers, to Martha A. Meigs,
Executrix of his estate, on or before
July 26, 1916: and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Executrix.

MARTHA A. MEIGS,
Executrix,
Nanking, China.
Shanghai, China, January 25, 1916.

8592

KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th and 7th February, 1916.
Off Day (12th February).
1st Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Daily.ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1 per
day.RACE BOOKS: 40 cents per copy
obtainable at the Club House,
126, Bubbling Well Road; Lee
Hing Printing Co., 3, Szechuen
Road, and at the Gate.SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m.,
1.25 p.m., 2.20 p.m.Complimentary Tickets issued for
the year 1915 are now null
and void.By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

8618

Business and Official
Notices


NEUTRAL

Whether your storage battery is a
Willard or some other make—if you
want expert service, come in.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, I beg
to state that I have nothing in common with Mr.
Arthur Oscar Fisher, but am of Austrian
nationality as heretofore.

DR. OSKAR FISCHER,

Barriat-at-law.

112, Szechuen Road.

8630

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

WE are in receipt of cable advices
stating that the proposed amalga-
mation of the Manufacturers Life of
Toronto with the Sun Life of
Canada has not been approved by
the Dominion Government.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Resident Secretaries.The Manufacturers Life Insurance
Co. of Toronto, Canada

WE are in receipt of cable advices
stating that the proposed amalga-
mation of The Manufacturers Life
Insurance Co. of Toronto with the
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
has not been approved by the
Dominion Government.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of
Toronto, Canada

8640

Bank Holidays

The Exchange Banks will be
closed for the transaction of
Public Business on Thursday, Fri-
day, Saturday and Monday, the
3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February, on
account of China New Year
Holidays.

8623

Situation Vacant

An opportunity offers for a bright
youth (British preferred), who has
just left school, to learn an inter-
esting and lucrative profession. No
premium. Remuneration small at
the commencement, but prospects
excellent. Apply to Box 192,
THE CHINA PRESS.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NEWLY OPENED
MADAME PRONAY'SMillinery Department,
17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

The Secret of Success
in ChinaIF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL

Is Judicious Advertising.

We write, design and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert trans-
lators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic
and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for
Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the
Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and
Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30,
1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1,
1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next
April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by
Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic
and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for
the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of
the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this
Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the
statements of their records and also an essay together with
its translation into one or more of the following languages:
English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must
also submit their diplomas or certificates from Chinese
or foreign schools or colleges to this Ministry for
examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may
send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements
of their records, essays and translations and may defer the
submission of their diplomas or certificates until they
come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified
through the Government Gazette if and when they have been
passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified
candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to
Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations
for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance
with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests
in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services,
I hereby send in my application besides submitting here-
with the statement of my record and my essay with its
translation in the _____ language or languages.

(Signed) _____

_____, 1916. Sealed _____

Form of Record.

Name _____ age _____ date of birth _____

Parentage: _____

Names of great grand parents _____ living or dead

Names of grand parents _____ living or dead

Names of parents _____ living or dead

Native Place (Province and District): _____

Address: _____

Education: _____

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees
received.Your school or college (state whether government
or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date
of entrance and of graduation).Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and
the length of time you have held each office or you
have been engaged in each work).

_____, 1916.

(Signed) _____

Sealed _____

8641

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of
Plane Trigonometry, translated
into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng.
Copies can be obtained at the
China Press Office, 41, Canton
Road.

8662

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or
Eurasian young lady to take a
hospital course of Nurse training.
High school education or its
equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to
19, Whangpoo Road, between 2
and 3 p.m.

8602

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese
or Japanese amah for 2 children.
Would have to go to Vladivostok
for a few months. Good salary.
Apply 9, Park Lane.

8620-F-8

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Szechow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, flat on Bubbling Well
Road, two rooms, bathroom, ser-
vants' quarters, kitchen and garage.
Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8653-F-8

TO LET, beginning from the
15th, a nice flat of two well-furnish-
ed rooms, in a private family,
modern bath, with hot and cold
water attached. Eminently suitable
for 1 or 2 bachelors. Apply to
Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

8651-F-8

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE bookkeeper and cor-
respondent (neutral), leaving for
home about end April, seeks employ-
ment till then. Moderate
remuneration. Apply to Box 221,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8660

WANTED POSITION of trust
by a gentleman, who will be at
liberty to take up a new billet in
April. Especially adapted for the
management of a commercial firm.
Fifteen years with one of the
largest import and export houses in
Singapore. Ready to invest \$10,000
in a proved paying concern. Apply
to Box 222, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8661

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and
vice versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8692

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-4, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1883

Exchange and Mart

GRAMOPHONE WANTED
(second-hand), with records. Re-
plies and particulars to Box 223,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8662-F-6

WANTED, second-hand set Golf
Clubs and bag. Apply to Box 224,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8663-F-6

WANTED, second-hand steam
boiler, about 150 lbs. pressure; 200
sq. feet heating surface. Apply to
Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

8635-F-3

FOLDING KODAK camera,
A.1., nearly new, \$15.00. Apply
to Box 216, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8647-F-2

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE
Company, Limited.
(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second
agents and are prepared to
accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.

8672

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 11

FOR SALE, all copies of THE
CHINA PRESS relating to the War,
complete from July 23rd, 1914, up
to date; first three months bound.
Please apply to Box 219, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8655-F-6

TENNIS LAWN wanted, for
approaching season. Hongkew dis-
trict, Chapei included. Apply,
stating particulars regarding situa-
tion, rental etc., to Box 220, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8658-F-6

WANTED, child's bed and
perambulator. Apply to Box 207,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8624-F-8

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The
Shanghai American Tailor." He
learned the art of cutting from an
American tailor who has stayed in
his store for three years. Recom-
mended by some of the most promi-
nent men both in Shanghai and
other parts of China.

6724

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11